

NO INCLINATION TO MINIMIZE LOSS

London Newspapers Declare Public Must Face Unpleasant Reverses Steadily.

TOO MUCH FOE'S ILL LUCK

May Evacuate Ypres and Passchendaele — Dishonest to Pretend All's Well.

London, April 17.—There is no inclination here to minimize the seriousness of the loss of Baillieu and the possibility that it may lead to the necessity of evacuating Ypres and Passchendaele. Under the heading "They Still Advance," the Daily Mail says that up to this time in their advance the Germans have been in marshy ground. Yesterday they captured the first of the important ridges by storming Wytschaete, being aided by the fall of Baillieu and thus "the security of the Ypres salient, so long the bulwark of our left and touched with such immortal memories to us, is imperilled."

The Daily Graphic thinks it would be wise to withdraw the British troops from Ypres and Passchendaele and avoid the risk of their being cut off and compelled to surrender.

It continues: "That the situation is made more serious by the loss of Baillieu is obvious, and it would be dishonest to pretend otherwise."

The paper adds, however, that as long as the allied armies remain unbroken Germany's purpose is not attained, while she is exhausting herself in order to force a decision.

Correspondents on the front say the Germans have used up 130 of their 200 divisions in the west and have been unable to bring another two divisions from Russia.

Must Be Faced Steadily. "These unpleasant reverses must be faced steadily," says the Times. "Their significance must neither be minimized nor exaggerated. Far more serious than the loss of ground is the revelation of the growing weight of the German pressure."

"We hear far too much of the enemy's losses, mistakes, difficulties and of their failure to reach appointed objectives on particular days and not half enough about the serious fact that they are still bringing fresh divisions from Russia."

The Times says the enemy will continue drawing on their reserves in Russia until "allied statesmen stop dreaming vain dreams about Russia and do something practical to compel the enemy to cease depleting the Russian front."

PRINCE DISCHARGED

Chief of Court to Austrian Emperor Has Successor.

London, April 17.—Prince Von Hohenzollern, chief of court to Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary, has been discharged, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. Count Alexander Esterhazy, brother-in-law of Count Reventata, has been appointed his successor.

Count Reventata, while counselor of the Austrian legation in Switzerland, sounded out a French envoy early in 1917 on the probable chances for opening peace negotiations. The Austrian government has claimed that France took the initiative, but former Premier Ribot and Painlevé declare that

it was Reventata who sought and arranged the meetings. Count Cernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, resigned Sunday.

That was fifty years ago. In all the years since millions of colds have been checked by it, coughs relieved, grippe vanquished, cough children eased.

Dr. King's New Discovery is very effective in checking the development of an oncoming cold or the advance of a neglected one.

It soothes the tortured throat, loosens congested chest, and dissipates the tight-packed phlegm. Standard for young and old as a faithful remedy for cough, cold, croup, whooping cough and all other ailments of the throat and lungs. No change in price, still 25c. (Adv.)

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VIRGINIA CALLED UPON FOR NEGRO LABORERS

Richmond, Va., April 17.—The adjutant-general's office today was notified by Provost Marshal-General Crowder that Virginia would be expected to furnish 461 negro laborers among draft registrants to be sent to Fort Wayne, Mich., May 1-2. These men are called in addition to the 1,063 ordered to report the last of this month at Camp Lee. The increment of laborers called today will be composed of shovel men.

DAYTON PRESBYTERIANS ARRANGING PROGRAM

Patriotic Demonstration to Be Given Sunday When Service Flag Will Be Unfurled.

(Special to The News.) Dayton, April 17.—The Cumberland Presbyterian church is arranging a patriotic program to be given Sunday morning, when a service flag, with five stars, will be unfurled. The program will consist of patriotic music, an appropriate sermon by the pastor, Rev. H. M. Gwynn. Those who are represented on the flag are: A. A. Stokely, Robt. N. Gillespie, Jr., Lewis Edley, Eddie Newell and Luther Travis. The immediate relatives of these boys will occupy reserved seats.

DAYTON CITY SCHOOL CLOSING 1917-18 TERM

Five Hundred Patrons and Friends Attend — Program Shows Excellent Training.

(Special to The News.) Dayton, April 17.—Five hundred patrons and friends attended the exercises of the Dayton City school, which were held Monday evening at the opera house. The program was exceedingly good, showing the splendid discipline of the Dayton students and teachers. It was as follows:

Song—"Welcome Sweet Springtime," third, fourth and fifth grades. Invocation—Rev. J. P. Barnett. Salutation—Harold Bowman. Motion Song—First and second grades.

Reading—Drewena Robinson. Reading—Bessie Ruth, Rebecca Miller, Bernice Phillips, Barton Reed and Kenneth Blevins.

Reading—Margaret Boyd. Reading—Margaret Kelly. Solo—"Joan of Arc," Carwin Bryant.

Reading—Marion Woolen. Reading—Mary Kate Wilbur. Song—Sixth grade.

Valuedictory—Gene Purser. Duets—Nella Mae Johnson and Margaret Darwin.

Awarding of Diplomas—Supt. Wm. Hilleary.

One-act play—"Bargain Day at Bloomstein's," eighth grade.

Those who completed the eighth grade and received their diplomas were: Iona Hodge, Eva Abel, Ruth Hale, Harold Bowman, Bernice Brady, Gladys Henry, Walter Bailey, C. Cunningham, Marie Martin, Millard Coulter, Lillie Campbell, Irene Purser, Billy Crawford, Margaret Darwin, Ann Reed, Fred Gibson, Ross Gallagher, Jack Thomas, Myers Hixon, Bessie Hale, Fletcher Welch, Bert Rogers.

Over three hundred students have attended the grammar school this year, and, though the interruptions have been numerous, good work has been done by all. The following is the corps of teachers:

W. H. Hixon, principal—Seventh and eighth grades.

Miss June Brady—Sixth grade. Miss Nell Shields—Fifth grade. Miss Maud Pierce—Fourth grade. Miss Agnes Hixson—Third grade. Miss Bertha Howard—Second grade. Mrs. Georgia Benson—First and primer.

ENOUGH CHAPLAINS FOR ARMY SERVICE AT PRESENT

Washington, April 17.—The war department is satisfied that there are enough chaplains on the service and on the eligible list for present needs, it was announced today, and no more applications will be accepted. More chaplains have been applied for service than the army could use.

ATLANTA STREET CAR FARE MAY BE RAISED TO 6 CENTS

Atlanta, Ga., April 17.—Permission to increase its street car fares from 5 to 6 cents, charge 2 cents additional for transfers, and to assess a general increase of 20 per cent a thousand cubic feet for water and 2.5 cents a kilowatt hour for electricity, were asked by the Georgia Railway and Power company in a petition filed with the Georgia railway commission here yesterday. The petitioners operate plants in this city and in several towns in this vicinity.

Giving as among its reasons for asking the high cost of materials, the company in its petition, says it is "confronted by a grave emergency arising out of general conditions produced by the war."

FREE INSTRUCTION TO BE GIVEN DRAFT SUBJECTS

Nashville, April 17.—With the approval of the adjutant-general's office, the officers of Company F, Fourth Tennessee Infantry, national guard, have volunteered their services to give free instruction in elementary drill to all white men subject to the selective draft. Those men who are to be sent to camp on April 26 are especially invited to take advantage of this instruction, as even the smallest amount of drill work will be found to be of material worth to the men sent to camp.

The first instruction will be given to-night at Dreamland army, Ninth avenue and Deaconbreun, at 7:20 o'clock. All white men subject to the draft are welcome.

CATARRAL DEAFNESS MAY BE OVERCOME

If you have Catarrhal Deafness or head noises go to your druggist and get a course of Catarrhal Deafness treatment, and add to it a pint of hot water and a little granulated sugar. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day.

This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should open, breathing become easy and the mucous secretions drop down the throat. It is easy to cure, and is pleasant to take. Any one who has Catarrhal Deafness or head noises should give this prescription a trial.—(Adv.)

ALLIE RESERVES SAVED FOR BIG COUNTER-DRIVE

British and French Manpower Mystery on Western Front Explained by Correspondent in Answer to Scores of Americans' Queries—2,700,000 Reserves Trained and Ready to Be Thrown Into Battle in France.

(P. W. Wilson, American Correspondent of the Daily News, in New York Tribune.)

I have discussed the battle of Picardy with scores of Americans, and a dozen times a day I am asked to explain the mystery of manpower on the western front. Where are the British and French reserves? Where is the army of maneuver?

In the British empire, 7,000,000 able-bodied men, most of them young men, have been enrolled for military service. That number is more than the entire population of New York.

These 7,000,000 men have suffered over 2,000,000 casualties. One-third, or 700,000 at least, of these casualties are dead. That means that more men than Britain has buried more men than, at present, America has transported to Europe, though the comparison is rapidly becoming obsolete.

France has buried more men than Britain, while Russia has buried more men than France, Britain and Italy put together.

Subtracting 700,000 dead and missing from the 7,000,000 British casualties, we are left with 1,300,000 wounded. I will assume that 800,000 of these have been discharged from hospitals and that 75 per cent of them remain in the army. That means that 200,000 are back in civil life. The balance of 500,000 wounded are still under treatment, which means that the loss of effectiveness through wounds would be 700,000. Add to this 200,000 dead and missing, and you have a loss through casualties of 1,400,000 up to date.

British Army in France Estimated at 3,700,000.

It is probable that 200,000 men have been returned to essential industries. Adding this figure to the above 1,400,000 we arrive at 1,600,000. This leaves 5,400,000 men to be accounted for.

We will allow 5 per cent for sickness, or 270,000, at any given time, which brings us to 5,130,000. Of these I shall reckon that the forces in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Africa, Salonica and Italy, with reserves, absorb 1,130,000 men, bringing down the army of the western front to 4,000,000 men.

Early in 1916 our war office aimed at a recruiting of 30,000 a week, or 1,500,000 a year. I will assume that they have not enlisted more than 1,000,000 men in the last six months. These men are still in training, or ought to be, and it is only pressure of events that rushes four-month recruits into the trenches. Let us allow 300,000 men for training, reducing our active forces from 4,000,000 to 3,700,000.

Britain holds more than 100 miles of western front. Two years ago an average of 50 men per mile might have been sufficient for the purpose. In Russia the allowance was 3,000 men. Today Germany concentrates her entire available force against the British. An average defensive provision of 10,000 men per mile must be secured, or 1,000,000 men, to hold the trenches. Take 1,000,000 from 3,700,000 and 2,700,000 men remain. It is a large number.

Many Soldiers Too Old to Enter Fighting Lines.

Many of them are as well over 40 years old and may be classed as noncombatants. Moreover, this battle is not over in a day. Since March 21, it has lasted fully three weeks. The fighting season for 1918 will include at least 200 days. Nobody outside official circles knows what this fighting is costing us each day. Obviously, the published return of 8,000 British casualties for a week is a gross understatement. I do not myself doubt that American gas will prove more expensive than the gas appears at the time to be the case. Your men have played a larger part in the German tide than is yet recognized.

And, however that may be, for many days recently it is clear that the British toll has been well over 10,000. British casualties are greater than the British. It was not so in 1917 and it is even less the case today. For Britain, this battle is what President Wilson calls the acid test. You cannot estimate that we shall lose this battle fewer than one to one and a half million men, or half our available reserves of 2,700,000.

Deliberately Hold Lines With Minimum of Men.

But this does not fully express the situation. I have said that 2,700,000 men may be available for the western front. Of these, only one-third can be at any given moment in the front line. The others are moving guns, cooking food, running railroads and so on. Hence the raising of the military age in Britain to 50 years.

We are not thinking only of next week, vital though that is. My impression is that we are deliberately holding the lines with as few men as possible, and that we are waiting for the enemy to make a mistake. We have to consider the future—the certainty of other German drives—the hope of a final counter-attack.

Do not be misled by the insinuation that troops are being held in Britain against invasion. Britain is merely a base for France. In your great country you do not realize always how short are the distances between London and Paris. It is cheaper and simpler to keep troops in England, but they are ready at an hour's notice to go across the channel.

I believe that with American reinforcements and French comradeship, the allies will win this battle. It had to come, and I am convinced that Germany is encountering terrible losses. You must not be surprised if the British, while trying to do their duty because it is duty, display an agony of suspense. We know how much is expected of us.

British Empire Hangs by Thread of Good Will.

We are watched by 1,500 years of history, by twenty friendly nations, by continents of well-disposed colored races. Our empire—if you can call an empire what is really an alliance hangs by a thread, and that thread is only the voluntary good will, whether of white or native populations. Any one who looks at the map of the world today, May I add that none has seized the opportunity? But in endeavoring to contribute our small share to the safety of democracy, which means today the integrity of France, we have much to be thankful for. You and the allies are loyal and united. France is incomparable. We are fighting it out where the allies are strongest, where their comradeship is shortest. Germany has had to accept the battlefield of our choosing. And she is in a hurry to win—which is also a good sign.

Possibly our staff work has not been

always perfect. Even in the German army brigadier-generals sometimes make mistakes. But British staff work is too busy burying our dead. In many ways, doubtless, we blunder and blunder along, but we are giving our best. It is not our fault. We can do no more. And the rest lies with God and you.

Huns Out of Marshes, But Face Dogged Defense Against More Advance

(By Associated Press.) With the Ypres salient in southwestern Belgium menaced by the continued advance of the Germans on the Lys battle front immediately to the south, the British have begun to withdraw from this advanced line.

Today's official report from Field Marshal Haig's headquarters announces what is at least a partial withdrawal from the Ypres sector. The British forward positions east of Ypres have been given up and a new line to the west occupied. The withdrawal was carried out in perfect order without enemy interference.

Apparently the retrograde movement is pivoting on the Wytschaete sector, where London today reports a successful counter-attack carried out by the Germans, who yesterday captured the town of Wytschaete, near the highest point of the eastern Messines ridge, and who presumably pushed out somewhat beyond the town. They are undoubtedly reported, indeed, as having advanced to St. Eloi, a mile and a half north of Wytschaete, two miles west of Holbeke and about six miles directly south of Ypres.

St. Eloi is on the old battle line as it existed before the British began their offensive last year taking Messines ridge and the surrounding area, usually absorbing all of the Passchendaele ridge, the continuation of the spur to the northwest.

This may be an indication that the British retirement is to the line of the spring of 1917, although such a withdrawal would include the abandonment of the entire Passchendaele region, as well as the Messines ridge area, from the greater part of which they have been driven in the present battle. It would leave the town of Ypres, however, still in British hands.

There seems no danger at present of a retirement on any much larger scale than this on the northern end of the Passchendaele ridge. The result of the recent German successes. The line, as a whole, appears likely to hold as long as the railway communications supporting it are intact. Apparently the security of these communications has been provided for by the massing of large forces in the northwestern sector of the Lys battle front.

The German objective here, as has been frequently pointed out, is Hazebrouck, the important railway junction about four miles beyond the point of the farthest advance of the German forces. Nieupe wood, six miles southwest of Hazebrouck, a British counter-attack last night indicated the strength of the British line in this vital sector. The German advance, however, is being driven back to the high ground south and southeast of Ypres. After fighting with huge forces for eight days, the Germans Tuesday got out of the lowlands but to make their gains secure they must push on further. The British, resisting every step of the way, are striving to keep doggedly in position.

In London, is more serious than at any time since the German drive in the north began. Some British newspapers already advise evacuation of the hard won sector of Ypres and the Passchendaele ridge, which is a continuation of the Messines ridge.

French and British war offices of the marked increase in the artillery fire south of the Somme.

To wipe out the Ypres salient the Germans must gain more of the long ridge and must cut the railroad from Hazebrouck to Ypres, which is one of the main supply lines to the British lines east and northeast of Ypres. Apparently they are attempting to reach the railroad and are engaging the British heavily at Meteren, west of the ridge, and four miles east of the railroad, and six miles east-northeast of Hazebrouck. Directly west from Wytschaete and north from Baillieu is the heights of Mount Kemmel, 156 meters, which is the highest point in this area. But before the enemy can cut the railroad and gain additional heights the British may retire or an allied counter-attack may be hurled against the German lines.

On other parts of the front from Wytschaete to Givency the British have repulsed German efforts, especially around Merville, the center of the German attack. The British have repulsed an attack there on Bodelles. To the south around Albert an across the Somme the German artillery has increased. The enemy bombardment is violent in the Montdidier sector but no infantry operations have developed.

On the American sector around St. Mihiel the weather has been unfavorable for three days but the Germans have not repeated their attacks of last week. Near the Apremont forest, east of St. Mihiel, American patrols have crossed Noy's Land and reached German barbed wire without molestation. East of the American sector near the Bois le Pretre the French have repulsed German efforts.

In Macedonia, east of Saloniki, the Bulgarians have been driven from about ten villages along a front of fifteen miles from the left bank of the Struma northwest toward Lake Thonox. Greek and British participation in the fighting has been reported, and severe losses inflicted on the enemy.

The government manpower bill with the Irish conscription clause included passed the British house of commons last evening by a majority of 155 votes. An Irish home rule bill will be introduced soon by the government and Premier Lloyd George and his associates will insist on its passage or loss of office. No real opposition continues unbroken.

Bolo Pasha, condemned to death for aiding German propaganda in France, whose activities extended to the United States, was executed early today at Vincennes.

SCHWAB FIFTH MAN TO BE IN CHARGE SHIP PROGRAM

Building Merchant Marine to Transport U. S. Troops Entrusted to Steel Magnate.

Washington, April 17.—The building of a great merchant marine, which will transport America's men and resources to the battle front was entrusted yesterday by the shipping board to Charles M. Schwab, steelmaker and shipbuilder, who becomes director-general of the emergency fleet corporation with unlimited powers to put through the vast building program already under way.

"Mr. Schwab will have complete supervision and direction of the work of shipbuilding," said the shipping board, which issued the order from the White House after Mr. Schwab had been there to confer with President Wilson in company with Chairman Hurley, of the shipping board; Charles Piez, vice-president and general manager of the corporation, and Harbridge Crosby, a member of the board.

Control of policies, which includes decisions as to the number, size and character of ships to be built with the millions appropriated by congress for the emergency fleet, will be introduced by the shipping board, Mr. Piez, at his own suggestion, relinquishes the position of general manager of the fleet corporation, which is abolished to give Mr. Schwab a free hand. Mr. Hurley remains chairman of the board, attending to administrative details of construction, including the placing of contracts, and Mr. Schwab will continue to have charge of the work of putting the ships into the water.

Mr. Schwab is the fifth man to be put in charge of the shipping board's building program, but his appointment was attended by the most dramatic changes in management. The suggestion for the appointment of a practical builder of national prominence came this time from the shipping board itself, and Mr. Hurley chose Mr. Schwab. First of all was wanted a man who could inspire the yard owners and workers with the supreme importance of building ships as fast as they can be turned out. Mr. Schwab's genius for getting the most out of the men with whom he is associated—and in this connection a fleet corporation official recalled the story that Schwab never employed a man he could not praise—was the key to his selection.

In capturing Wytschaete and the heights of Mont Kemmel, the Germans drove the British from the high ground in the southern tip of the Messines-Passchendaele ridge, which extends for four miles from Wytschaete to the heights of Mont Kemmel. The British drove from Wytschaete to Wytschaete, a two and one-half miles. Ypres lies four miles directly north of Wytschaete and between them are the heights of Mont Kemmel and the heights of Wytschaete, which are equal in height to Wytschaete, sixty meters.

The Germans are still hammering the British line north of Baillieu, while to the northeast they are reported to be close to Mount Kemmel, the towering height which dominates the situation in this sector. The British now seem able to deal with them along the Baillieu-Wytschaete line, however, and the repulse of repeated attacks with terrific losses to the enemy in the Baillieu sector are reported.

The present attack in Flanders does not seem to have diverted material from the American sector. The British are reported to be close to the heights of Wytschaete, which are equal in height to Wytschaete, sixty meters.

The British last night counter-attacked opposite Bodelles and drove out parties of Germans who had entered the British trenches yesterday, completely restoring the line.

The Somme battle appears likely to break out furiously again in the near future, judging from the reports that come from the front.

Recruiting for Naval Reserves On in City

A recruiting campaign for enrollments in the naval reserve is now on in this city, which is in addition to the regular enlistments for the regular army. Recruiting stations have been notified to make every effort to make the drive successful. Those in charge of recruiting stations have been instructed to keep in touch with the recruiting stations in the city in connection with the liberty loan campaign, as well as all others during their patriotic work. Applicants will be furnished transportation to the recruiting stations and will be sent to New Orleans immediately.

AMERICA MUST BE CONSIDERED

Declares Lloyd George, Discussing New Manpower Bill in House of Commons.

TREAT IRELAND JUSTLY CLEAR THE TRACKS FOR WAR NEEDS

He Urges, Asking if Conscription Is to Be Only Reply to Convention.

London, Tuesday, April 16.—In discussing the manpower bill in the house of commons, Premier Lloyd George asked whether conscription in Ireland was to be the government's only answer to the report of the most remarkable convention ever held in Ireland. Such an answer would be regarded as unsatisfactory, he said. If there was trouble in Ireland arising from refusal to legislate after the Irish convention and only assistance in Ireland would meet with sympathy here, which would paralyze the effort to enforce conscription in Ireland.

The premier referred especially to the attitude of the labor party, adding: "It is useless to place this bill on the statute book unless we intend to enforce it, and it is not enough to say that the government will enforce it. There is a feeling that Ireland has been justly treated. Moreover, Ireland is not the only country to be considered."

As to America, the opinion reaching the government is that sentiment in America supports the bill provided self-government is offered Ireland. It is vital to us that the most of the most remarkable decision ever taken by any executive. President Wilson's decision was not without difficulty, but it was the only way America could render practical assistance in this battle.

Irritated at Terms Used. "In these circumstances America is entitled to expect from the British government—though they could not ask any government to carry out a policy of self-interest—that they would smooth these difficulties and, at any rate, not increase them. I am certain nothing would help more at the present juncture to secure the full cooperation of America than the determination of the British parliament to tender to Ireland her own parliament."

The premier's use of the terms "offer" and "tender" evoked irritated cries from the Irish benches.

Premier Lloyd George said he was afraid it was impossible to argue with those who refused to accept the full cooperation of America. He said that an army of 5,000,000 had retired from the battle front was able to put up such a fight as had until the great American republic came in.

Replying to Sir Edward Carson's criticisms, the premier said that if it had been merely a matter of a year or two, possibly no more, it would have been a matter of a year or two, but what had happened had shown that if the war was prolonged a continuation of the state of suspense was a matter of vital interest not merely to Ireland but to the empire.

More Germans Summoned. In introducing the manpower bill, he said, the government had considered nothing but the best means for prosecuting the war. They were confronted with the need to introduce a measure of the most drastic character. Nobody would deny the great emergency and the government included Ireland reluctantly and only because they were convinced that there would be a great sense of injustice and resentment at the carrying out of this measure unless Ireland were included.

The premier declared that no fair analogy could be drawn between the application of the present bill to Ireland and the attempt to tax the United States against the will of the United States congress, because in the latter case it was a matter of taxation without representation, and further no measure of self-government was claimed by any responsible body representing Ireland in the house. He asked if it ever had been contended that questions bearing upon the organization of the army and navy and defense of the empire should be referred to any parliament except the imperial parliament. Regard the claim that Irish consent should be obtained, the same argument, he said, would be applied to the United States. He added that both conscription and the home rule bill must be taken on their merits.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, said he would continue to support the manpower bill, adding: "Even if you put Ulster in a subordinate position to the rest of Ireland, I will support it, and I will support it, and if you put me under a government of nationalists or Sinn Feiners, I support it because no more detestable domination could be put over the world than that of the Germans."

VIRGINIAN'S LICENSE ENDANGERED BY HARDING

Washington, April 17.—Recommendation that the license of Harvey L. Chase, of Meigs, Va., be revoked was made today by the federal trade commission by Commissioner Myrick, of the federal trade commission. Chase, after failing to deliver canned sweet potatoes, as agreed, sold the same potatoes on the spot market at higher prices, it is charged.

EXPLORER STEFANSSON ON HERSCHEL ISLAND

Fairbanks, Alaska, April 17.—A messenger has arrived at Fort Yukon, Alaska, from the Arctic ocean with word that Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer, who is wintering at Herschel island, is suffering from typhoid fever and is very low. Dr. Burke, a Fort Yukon mission physician, left immediately over the 300-mile snow trail to the explorer's base. The doctor hopes to reach Herschel island in ten days.

From Fort Yukon the trail runs up the Porcupine river and across the continental divide through the Rat portage.

WILL SELL FLOUR TO THE GOVERNMENT

Nashville, April 17.—The state food administration has heard from a number of county chairmen to the effect that the people of their respective counties are ready to comply with Dr.

Morgan's request to surrender their stocks of flour to the government for the use of the soldiers and sailors of the allies, including the government's own troops. As a result of this appeal Dr. Morgan is convinced that Tennessee holders will turn loose many thousands of barrels of flour for export. Dr. Morgan said that the state food administrator, are now engaged in formulating plans for taking over this flour. It will probably be assembled at the various county seats and shipped to central assembling points in the state. The flour will be paid for by drafts, accompanied by bills of lading.

Individuals and Committees Called Upon to Aid the Government.

Nashville, April 17.—Fuel Administrator W. E. Brock, Jr., and W. M. Elliott, of state fuel administrators. The most important action taken at the conference is embodied in a resolution to the following effect: "That in the overburdened condition of our railroads, unless effective measures of relief are at once taken, the supply of coal for the coal year beginning April 1, 1918, will fall seriously short of the needs of the country; that in the crisis confronting the world the fuel needed for the vigorous and unimpeded prosecution of the war must at all costs be provided to run at maximum capacity the great war-machinery of the world (last buildings) that we call upon all individuals, industries and communities unselfishly to endorse and support such acts of the government as may be needed to clear the railway tracks of the United States of the needs of the country; that any traffic congesting our railways and interfering with the prosecution of the war."

It is planned by the national administration to adopt plans for a scientific inspection of the needs of the country, industrial concerns and an educational plan for the saving of coal in the home, together with a greater use of substitutes for coal.

MILLION DOLLARS SHORT IN BOND SUBSCRIPTION